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EXAMINER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/092,261	MAKIPAA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dennis G. Bonshock	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *29 October 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-39* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-39* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Final Rejection

Response to Amendment

1. It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed on record in the file: Amendment as received on 10-29-2007.

2. Claims 1-39 have been examined.

Status of Claims:

3. Claims 1, 2, 4-11, 13-14, and 16-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Serandom Screensaver Manager", hereinafter Serandom, "Drempels", and King et al., Pub. No.: US 2003/0083109, hereinafter King.

4. Claims 3, 12, and 15 have been cancelled by the Applicant.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 2, 4-11, 13-14, and 16-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Serandom Screensaver Manager", hereinafter Serandom, "Drempels", and King et al., Pub. No.: US 2003/0083109, hereinafter King.

7. Referring to claim 1, the prior art of record provides numerous details regarding constructing, installing, and utilizing screensavers. It should first go without saying that

screensavers are notoriously well known in the state of the art and are always implemented in an apparatus comprising at least a storage medium and a processor. A screensaver program, for purposes of this rejection, is a program that manages one or more screensavers stored in the storage medium. It should further be noted that a screensaver is merely an application that is adapted to conform to certain screensaver standards determined by the operating system developers. The "Serandom Screensaver Manager" (hereinafter "Serandom") provides an example of one particular screensaver program. Serandom teaches on page 1 that screensavers can be organized via the screensaver program into different collections or carousels. The screenshot on page 2 shows how screensaver handles can be added to, removed from, or rearranged within a carousel. Based on a desired configuration, one or more screensavers are executed to present images on the display screen after a period of inactivity that is inherently monitored by the processor. Serandom fails to specifically disclose a screensaver that is capable of being executed in a less than fully functional screensaver mode and a fully functional application mode. The "Drempels" screensaver, however, provides a difference in functionality between two modes that Serandom fails to teach. Drempels discloses on page 1 an application that operates in either a desktop mode or a screensaver mode. In the desktop mode, the application has greater functionality and includes features such as a user-customizable overlay filter color and a suspend feature. In the screensaver mode, the application is less than fully functional when run as a screensaver using drempels.scr (a program that is run by a screensaver manager program, not itself) and operates just like a typical screensaver

would, initiating after a specified amount of time and terminating upon user action on either the mouse or keypad. Furthermore, because the Drempels screensaver application is designed to operate like any other screensaver, it can be easily implemented with the Serandom Screensaver Manager. Upon doing so, the Serandom Screensaver Manager would be started after a period of inactivity, the Drempels screensaver would be executed in a screensaver mode, and images like those shown on pages 2 and 3 of the Drempels reference would be presented on the display screen. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the Drempels screensaver in conjunction with the Serandom Screensaver Manager. Doing so would have been advantageous because the Serandom Screensaver Manager allows users to view a plurality of screensavers randomly or in a predetermined sequence instead of just a single screensaver.

Serandom and Drempels, however, don't explicitly teach a screen saver run by a computer application that has two modes where one mode has all the features and the other has less than all features. King teaches a system for providing a screen saver with added functionality (see paragraphs 34 and 35), similar to that of Serandom and Drempels, but further teaches the screen saver being run from an application used to selectively display pictures, where the application can be run in plan view mode (application mode), displaying all picture/icons for user selection and modification simultaneously, including an additional toolbar for selecting or implementing certain features of the picture file in the window, or in screen saver view mode (activateable by a lack of user activity), where pictures for select picture icons (as chosen in figure 7) are

merely displayed, not displaying certain pictures nor displaying an additional toolbar for selecting or implementing certain features of the picture (see paragraphs 34, 35, 40, and 41). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the screen saver display of Serandom and Drempels to include the screen saver controlled by the application program offering limited functionality in screen saver mode, as did King. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for application control of content of the screen saver display, giving the application user customization to their own preferences.

8. Referring to claim 2, Serandom and Drempels fail to disclose that the apparatus is a wireless communication device. King teaches a system for providing a screen saver with added functionality (see paragraphs 34 and 35), similar to that of Serandom and Drempels, but further the system being implemented in a wireless communication device (see paragraph 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Serandom and Drempels, and King before him at the time the invention was made to modify the screen saver of Serandom and Drempels to be used in a wireless device. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because these devices contain screens that would benefit from screen saving technology, while providing additional content.

10. Referring to claim 4, the Serandom reference discloses in the screenshot on page 2 a plurality of rules for selecting application handles. The handles and corresponding rules are inherently stored in the storage medium. Serandom fails to specifically disclose a database, but the examiner submits that it is notoriously well

known in the state of the art that databases are commonly used in processing systems for storing organized sets of data. The examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE of this teaching. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store the rules and application handles in a database because databases provide efficient storage and retrieval means for organized sets of data.

11. Referring to claim 5, the Serandom reference discloses in the screenshot on page 2 that the rules are definable by a user of the apparatus.

12. Referring to claim 6, the Serandom reference teaches in the screenshot on page 2 that some rules are selected via radio buttons. One radio button in a set must always be selected, and when a user first accesses the rules, certain options will already be selected. Serandom thus teaches that the rules comprise default rules.

13. Referring to claim 7, Serandom discloses a "Settings" option in the screenshot on page 2 for accessing execution parameters for each application. The applications are then executed in a screensaver mode according to these parameters. Said parameters could inherently be stored in the database discussed above.

14. Referring to claim 8, King further teaches, in paragraph 35, the application working with a plurality of different applications intertwined with the screensaver application.

15. Referring to claims 9 and 10, Serandom and Drempels fail to disclose that the apparatus is in communication with a network and it displays current information generated by the application operating in the screensaver mode based on data received

from the network. Serandom and Drempels also fail to disclose that the images are continually updated in response to data received from the network. King further teaches, in paragraph 35, that information received over a network whether, websites, etc is provided for a user during display screen saver mode. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Serandom, Drempels, and King before him at the time the invention was made to the screen saver display of Serandom and Drempels to include the networked information, as did King. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this would provide more functionality in the screen saver mode, providing the user with dynamically updated information without exiting the screen saver.

16. Referring to claims 11 and 13, Serandom discloses in the screenshot on page 2 means for executing additional applications like Drempels in a screensaver mode. The processor executes a plurality of applications in an order determined by the user using various rules.

17. Referring to claim 14, as discussed above a screensaver program is a program that manages one or more screensavers stored in a storage medium, and a screensaver is merely an application that is adapted to conform to certain screensaver standards determined by the operating system developers. Serandom teaches on page 1 that screensavers can be organized via the screensaver program into different collections or carousels. The screenshot on page 2 shows how screensaver handles can be added to, removed from, or rearranged within a carousel. The screenshot thus demonstrates at least one application stored in the memory having at least one handle

executing the application in a screensaver mode when the at least one handle is selected by the screensaver program. The application then creates images for presentation on the display screen. The screensaver program, furthermore, is independent from the screensavers. Naturally, the screensaver program is inherently operated on an apparatus comprising a memory for storing data and a display screen.

Serandom fails to specifically disclose a screensaver that is capable of being executed in a less than fully functional screensaver mode and a fully functional application mode. The "Drempels" screensaver, however, provides a difference in functionality between two modes that Serandom fails to teach. Drempels discloses on page 1 an application that operates in either a desktop mode or a screensaver mode. In the desktop mode, the application has greater functionality and includes features such as a user-customizable overlay filter color and a suspend feature. In the screensaver mode, the application is less than fully functional when run as a screensaver using drempels.scr (a program that is run by a screensaver manager program, not itself) and operates just like a typical screensaver would, initiating after a specified amount of time and terminating upon user action on either the mouse or keypad. Furthermore, because the Drempels screensaver application is designed to operate like any other screensaver, it can be easily implemented with the Serandom Screensaver Manager. Upon doing so, the Serandom Screensaver Manager would be started after a period of inactivity, the Drempels screensaver would be executed in a screensaver mode, and images like those shown on pages 2 and 3 of the Drempels reference would be presented on the display screen. Accordingly, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the Drempels screensaver in conjunction with the Serandom Screensaver Manager. Doing so would have been advantageous because the Serandom Screensaver Manager allows users to view a plurality of screensavers randomly or in a predetermined sequence instead of just a single screensaver.

Serandom and Drempels, however, don't explicitly teach a screen saver run by a computer application that has two modes where one mode has all the features and the other has less than all features. King teaches a system for providing a screen saver with added functionality (see paragraphs 34 and 35), similar to that of Serandom and Drempels, but further teaches the screen saver being run from an application used to selectively display pictures, where the application can be run in plan view mode (application mode), displaying all picture/icons for user selection and modification simultaneously, including an additional toolbar for selecting or implementing certain features of the picture file in the window, or in screen saver view mode (activateable by a lack of user activity), where pictures for select picture icons (as chosen in figure 7) are merely displayed, not displaying certain pictures nor displaying an additional toolbar for selecting or implementing certain features of the picture (see paragraphs 34, 35, 40, and 41). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the screen saver display of Serandom and Drempels to include the screen saver controlled by the application program offering limited functionality in screen saver mode, as did King. One would have been motivated to

make such a combination because this allows for application control of content of the screen saver display, giving the application user customization to their own preferences.

King further teaches a system for providing a screen saver with added functionality (see paragraphs 34 and 35), similar to that of Serandom and Drempels, but further the system being implemented in a wireless communication device (see paragraph 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Serandom and Drempels, and King before him at the time the invention was made to modify the screen saver of Serandom and Drempels to be used in a wireless device. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because these devices contain screens that would benefit from screen saving technology, while providing additional content.

19. Referring to claim 16, the Serandom reference discloses in the screenshot on page 2 a plurality of rules for selecting application handles. The handles and corresponding rules are inherently stored in the storage medium. Serandom fails to specifically disclose a database, but the examiner submits that it is notoriously well known in the state of the art that databases are commonly used in processing systems for storing organized sets of data. The examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE of this teaching. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store the rules and application handles in a database because databases provide efficient storage and retrieval means for organized sets of data.

20. Referring to claim 17, the Serandom reference discloses in the screenshot on page 2 that the rules are definable by a user of the apparatus.

21. Referring to claim 18, the Serandom reference teaches in the screenshot on page 2 that some rules are selected via radio buttons. One radio button in a set must always be selected, and when a user first accesses the rules, certain options will already be selected. Serandom thus teaches that the rules comprise default rules.

22. Referring to claim 19, Serandom discloses a "settings" option in the screenshot on page 2 for accessing execution parameters for each application. The applications are then executed in a screensaver mode according to these parameters. Said parameters could inherently be stored in the database discussed above.

23. Referring to claim 20, King further teaches, in paragraph 35, the application working with a plurality of different applications intertwined with the screensaver application.

24. Referring to claim 21, Serandom and Drempels fail to disclose that the apparatus is in communication with a network and it displays current information generated by the application operating in the screensaver mode based on data received from the network. Serandom and Drempels also fail to disclose that the images are continually updated in response to data received from the network. King further teaches, in paragraph 35, that information received over a network whether, websites, etc is provided for a user during display screen saver mode. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Serandom, Drempels, and King before him at the time the invention was made to the screen saver display of Serandom

and Drempels to include the networked information, as did King. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this would provide more functionality in the screen saver mode, providing the user with dynamically updated information without exiting the screen saver.

25. Referring to claim 22, King teaches, in paragraph 35, that the parameters of the network application are a website, known in the art to be accessible via a particular URL.

26. Referring to claim 23, Serandom, Drempels, and King fail to specifically disclose that the application is written in a JAVA programming language. The examiner submits that it is notoriously well known in the state of the art to program applications using a JAVA programming language. JAVA provides a well organized, object-oriented, and well-known language for building applications. The examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE of this teaching. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have written the application in JAVA for the reasons discussed above.

27. Referring to claim 24, as discussed above a screensaver program is a program that manages one or more screensavers stored in a storage medium, and a screensaver is merely an application that is adapted to conform to certain screensaver standards determined by the operating system developers. Serandom teaches on page 1 that screensavers can be organized via the screensaver program into different collections or carousels. The screenshot on page 2 shows how screensaver handles can be added to, removed from, or rearranged within a carousel. Based on a desired

configuration, one or more screensavers are executed to present images on the display screen after a period of inactivity that is inherently monitored by the processor. Serandom fails to specifically disclose a screensaver that is capable of being executed in a less than fully functional screensaver mode and a fully functional application mode. The "Drempels" screensaver, however, provides a difference in functionality between two modes that Serandom fails to teach. Drempels discloses on page 1 an application that operates in either a desktop mode or a screensaver mode. In the desktop mode, the application has greater functionality and includes features such as a user-customizable overlay filter color and a suspend feature. In the screensaver mode, the application is less than fully functional when run as a screensaver using drempels.scr (a program that is run by a screensaver manager program, not itself) and operates just like a typical screensaver would, initiating after a specified amount of time and terminating upon user action on either the mouse or keypad. Furthermore, because the Drempels screensaver application is designed to operate like any other screensaver, it can be easily implemented with the Serandom Screensaver Manager. Upon doing so, the Serandom Screensaver Manager would be started after a period of inactivity, the Drempels screensaver would be executed in a screensaver mode, and images like those shown on pages 2 and 3 of the Drempels reference would be presented on the display screen. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the Drempels screensaver in conjunction with the Serandom Screensaver Manager. Doing so would have been advantageous because the Serandom Screensaver Manager allows users to view a plurality of

screensavers randomly or in a predetermined sequence instead of just a single screensaver.

Serandom and Drempels, however, don't explicitly teach a screen saver run by a computer application that has two modes where one mode has all the features and the other has less than all features. King teaches a system for providing a screen saver with added functionality (see paragraphs 34 and 35), similar to that of Serandom and Drempels, but further teaches the screen saver being run from an application used to selectively display pictures, where the application can be run in plan view mode (application mode), displaying all picture/icons for user selection and modification simultaneously, including an additional toolbar for selecting or implementing certain features of the picture file in the window, or in screen saver view mode (activateable by a lack of user activity), where pictures for select picture icons (as chosen in figure 7) are merely displayed, not displaying certain pictures nor displaying an additional toolbar for selecting or implementing certain features of the picture (see paragraphs 34, 35, 40, and 41). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the screen saver display of Serandom and Drempels to include the screen saver controlled by the application program offering limited functionality in screen saver mode, as did King. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for application control of content of the screen saver display, giving the application user customization to their own preferences.

28. Referring to claim 25, the Drempels application must inherently be installed on the display device and the user can then select an option via the screensaver program to operate the application in the screensaver mode.

29. Referring to claim 26, the Drempels application can inherently be pre-installed on the device just like any other application. Drempels explains on page 1 that it can be run in a full application mode on the display device. In combination with the Serandom screensaver program, the user would be able to select an option to install the screensaver mode via the interface on page 2 of the Serandom reference.

30. Referring to claim 27, Serandom discloses in the screenshot on page 2 an interface for scheduling an order and a duration for a plurality of screensavers. During screensaver operation, the display device is monitored for a timeout signal that a particular application has exceeded its allotted duration. Subsequently, the screensaver program will select another application to run in screensaver mode.

31. Referring to claims 28 and 33, Serandom and Drempels disclose the method of claim 24 as discussed above but fail to disclose determining whether an executed application is an interactive application, and if the executed application is an interactive application, terminating the screensaver program and executing the interactive application in full application mode. King teaches a system for providing a screen saver with added functionality (see paragraphs 34 and 35), similar to that of Serandom and Drempels, but further teaches that the screen saver is run from an application used to selectively display pictures, where the application can be run in plan view mode, displaying all picture/icons for user selection and modification simultaneously, or in

screen saver view mode, where pictures/icons for select picture icons are sequenced on the display, not displaying certain pictures/icons, were screen saver mode can be entered via either user selection of a screen saver option, or through automatic entry, and exited by user selection of a picture/icon for view an customiztaion (see paragraphs 34, 35, 40, and 41). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of King with those of Serandom and Drempels. Doing so would have been advantageous because users would have benefited from having quick access to the full application features that were not accessible in the screensaver mode.

32. Referring to claim 29, Serandom discloses on page 1 a screensaver management program for the Windows 95 operating system. It is a known fact that screensavers in a Windows environment are executed after a determined timeout period of inactivity has been exceeded. Serandom further teaches on page 1 that screensavers can be organized via the screensaver program into different collections or carousels. The screenshot on page 2 shows how screensaver handles can be added to, removed from, or rearranged within a carousel. Based on a desired configuration, one or more screensavers are executed to present images on the display screen after a period of inactivity that is inherently monitored by the processor. Serandom fails to specifically disclose a screensaver that is capable of being executed in a less than fully functional screensaver mode and a fully functional application mode The "Drempels" screensaver, however, provides a difference in functionality between two modes that Serandom fails to teach. Drempels discloses on page 1 an application that operates in

either a desktop mode or a screensaver mode. In the desktop mode, the application has greater functionality and includes features such as a user-customizable overlay filter color and a suspend feature. In the screensaver mode, the application is less than fully functional when run as a screensaver using drempels.scr (a program that is run by a screensaver manager program, not itself) and operates just like a typical screensaver would, initiating after a specified amount of time and terminating upon user action on either the mouse or keypad. Furthermore, because the Drempels screensaver application is designed to operate like any other screensaver, it can be easily implemented with the Serandom Screensaver Manager. Upon doing so, the Serandom Screensaver Manager would be started after a period of inactivity, the Drempels screensaver would be executed in a screensaver mode, and images like those shown on pages 2 and 3 of the Drempels reference would be presented on the display screen. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the Drempels screensaver in conjunction with the Serandom Screensaver Manager. Doing so would have been advantageous because the Serandom Screensaver Manager allows users to view a plurality of screensavers randomly or in a predetermined sequence instead of just a single screensaver.

Serandom and Drempels, however, don't explicitly teach a screen saver run by a computer application that has two modes where one mode has all the features and the other has less than all features. King teaches a system for providing a screen saver with added functionality (see paragraphs 34 and 35), similar to that of Serandom and Drempels, but further teaches the screen saver being run from an application used to

selectively display pictures, where the application can be run in plan view mode (application mode), displaying all picture/icons for user selection and modification simultaneously, including an additional toolbar for selecting or implementing certain features of the picture file in the window, or in screen saver view mode (activateable by a lack of user activity), where pictures for select picture icons (as chosen in figure 7) are merely displayed, not displaying certain pictures nor displaying an additional toolbar for selecting or implementing certain features of the picture (see paragraphs 34, 35, 40, and 41). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the screen saver display of Serandom and Drempels to include the screen saver controlled by the application program offering limited functionality in screen saver mode, as did King. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for application control of content of the screen saver display, giving the application user customization to their own preferences.

33. Referring to claims 30 and 32, Serandom discloses in the screenshot on page 2 an interface for scheduling an order and a duration for a plurality of different screensavers. During screensaver operation, the display device is monitored for a timeout signal that a particular application has exceeded its allotted duration. Subsequently, the screensaver program will select another application to run in screensaver mode.

34. Referring to claim 31, King further teaches, in paragraphs 34, 35, and 40, different screen saver modes containing customized content corresponding to items selected to be added to the screen saver by the user, where the screen saver can be

entered manually through user selection of a screen saver option button, or through automatic start.

35. Referring to claim 34, as discussed above a screensaver program is a program that manages one or more screensavers stored in a storage medium, and a screensaver is merely an application that is adapted to conform to certain screensaver standards determined by the operating system developers. Serandom teaches on page 1 that screensavers can be organized via the screensaver program into different collections or carousels. The screenshot on page 2 shows how screensaver handles can be added to, removed from, or rearranged within a carousel. Based on a desired configuration, one or more screensavers are executed to present images on the display screen after a period of inactivity that is inherently monitored by the processor. The Serandom reference discloses in the screenshot on page 2 a plurality of rules for selecting the application handles. Serandom next discloses a "Settings" option in the screenshot on page 2 for accessing execution parameters for each application. The applications are then executed in a screensaver mode according to these parameters. Serandom fails to specifically disclose a screensaver that is capable of being executed in a less than fully functional screensaver mode and a fully functional application mode. The "Drempels" screensaver, however, provides a difference in functionality between two modes that Serandom fails to teach. Drempels discloses on page 1 an application that operates in either a desktop mode or a screensaver mode. In the desktop mode, the application has greater functionality and includes features such as a user-customizable overlay filter color and a suspend feature. In the screensaver mode, the

application is less than fully functional when run as a screensaver using drempels.scr (a program that is run by a screensaver manager program, not itself) and operates just like a typical screensaver would, initiating after a specified amount of time and terminating upon user action on either the mouse or keypad. Furthermore, because the Drempels screensaver application is designed to operate like any other screensaver, it can be easily implemented with the Serandom Screensaver Manager. Upon doing so, the Serandom Screensaver Manager would be started after a period of inactivity, the Drempels screensaver would be executed in a screensaver mode, and images like those shown on pages 2 and 3 of the Drempels reference would be presented on the display screen. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the Drempels screensaver in conjunction with the Serandom Screensaver Manager. Doing so would have been advantageous because the Serandom Screensaver Manager allows users to view a plurality of screensavers randomly or in a predetermined sequence instead of just a single screensaver.

Serandom and Drempels, however, don't explicitly teach a screen saver run by a computer application that has two modes where one mode has all the features and the other has less than all features. King teaches a system for providing a screen saver with added functionality (see paragraphs 34 and 35), similar to that of Serandom and Drempels, but further teaches the screen saver being run from an application used to selectively display pictures, where the application can be run in plan view mode (application mode), displaying all picture/icons for user selection and modification

simultaneously, including an additional toolbar for selecting or implementing certain features of the picture file in the window, or in screen saver view mode (activateable by a lack of user activity), where pictures for select picture icons (as chosen in figure 7) are merely displayed, not displaying certain pictures nor displaying an additional toolbar for selecting or implementing certain features of the picture (see paragraphs 34, 35, 40, and 41). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the screen saver display of Serandom and Drempels to include the screen saver controlled by the application program offering limited functionality in screen saver mode, as did King. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for application control of content of the screen saver display, giving the application user customization to their own preferences.

36. Referring to claims 35-37, Drempels explains on page 1 that it can be run in a full application mode on the display device. In combination with the Serandom screensaver program, the user would be able to select an option to install the screensaver mode via the interface on page 2 of the Serandom reference and thereby add an application handle to the carousel.

Referring to claim 38 and 39, the prior art of record provides numerous details regarding constructing, installing, and utilizing screensavers. It should first go without saying that screensavers are notoriously well known in the state of the art and are always implemented in an apparatus comprising at least a storage medium and a processor. A screensaver program, for purposes of this rejection, is a program that manages one or more screensavers stored in the storage medium. It should further be

noted that a screensaver is merely an application that is adapted to conform to certain screensaver standards determined by the operating system developers. The "Serandom Screensaver Manager" (hereinafter "Serandom") provides an example of one particular screensaver program. Serandom teaches on page 1 that screensavers can be organized via the screensaver program into different collections or carousels. The screenshot on page 2 shows how screensaver handles can be added to, removed from, or rearranged within a carousel. Based on a desired configuration, one or more screensavers are executed to present images on the display screen after a period of inactivity that is inherently monitored by the processor. Serandom fails to specifically disclose a screensaver that is capable of being executed in a less than fully functional screensaver mode and a fully functional application mode. The "Drempels" screensaver, however, provides a difference in functionality between two modes that Serandom fails to teach. Drempels discloses on page 1 an application that operates in either a desktop mode or a screensaver mode. In the desktop mode, the application has greater functionality and includes features such as a user-customizable overlay filter color and a suspend feature. In the screensaver mode, the application is less than fully functional when run as a screensaver using drempels.scr (a program that is run by a screensaver manager program, not itself) and operates just like a typical screensaver would, initiating after a specified amount of time and terminating upon user action on either the mouse or keypad. Furthermore, because the Drempels screensaver application is designed to operate like any other screensaver, it can be easily implemented with the Serandom Screensaver Manager. Upon doing so, the Serandom

Screensaver Manager would be started after a period of inactivity, the Drempels screensaver would be executed in a screensaver mode, and images like those shown on pages 2 and 3 of the Drempels reference would be presented on the display screen. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the Drempels screensaver in conjunction with the Serandom Screensaver Manager. Doing so would have been advantageous because the Serandom Screensaver Manager allows users to view a plurality of screensavers randomly or in a predetermined sequence instead of just a single screensaver.

Serandom and Drempels, however, don't explicitly teach a screen saver run by a computer application that has two modes where one mode has all the features and the other has less than all features. King teaches a system for providing a screen saver with added functionality (see paragraphs 34 and 35), similar to that of Serandom and Drempels, but further teaches the screen saver being run from an application used to selectively display pictures, where the application can be run in plan view mode (application mode), displaying all picture/icons for user selection and modification simultaneously, including an additional toolbar for selecting or implementing certain features of the picture file in the window, or in screen saver view mode (activateable by a lack of user activity), where pictures for select picture icons (as chosen in figure 7) are merely displayed, not displaying certain pictures nor displaying an additional toolbar for selecting or implementing certain features of the picture (see paragraphs 34, 35, 40, and 41). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the screen saver display of Serandom and Drempels to

include the screen saver controlled by the application program offering limited functionality in screen saver mode, as did King. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for application control of content of the screen saver display, giving the application user customization to their own preferences.

Response to Arguments

37. The arguments filed on 10-29-2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Reasons set forth below.

The Applicants' argue that King fails to teach full functionality in application mode and less than full functionality in screen saver mode.

In response, the examiner first submits that to satisfy the claim limitation the reference only needs to show a group of functions in a application mode, and any subset of that group of functions (including the null set) in the screen saver mode. Furthermore, Examiner respectfully submits that King teaches the screen saver being run from an application used to selectively display pictures, where the application can be run in plan view mode (application mode), displaying all picture/icons for user selection and modification simultaneously, including an additional toolbar for selecting or implementing certain features of the picture file in the window, or in screen saver view mode (activateable by a lack of user activity), where pictures for select picture icons (as chosen in figure 7) are merely displayed, not displaying certain pictures nor displaying an additional toolbar for selecting or implementing certain features of the picture (see paragraphs 34, 35, 40, and 41).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis G. Bonshock whose telephone number is (571) 272-4047. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 6:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

12-10-07
dgb

/Kieu D. Vu/
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Primary Examiner